

PUBLIC HEALTH CODE (EXCERPT)
Act 368 of 1978

PART 75
ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

333.7501 Arrest without warrant.

Sec. 7501. A sheriff, deputy sheriff, or local or state police officer who has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this article punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or more has taken place or is taking place and reasonable cause to believe that an individual has committed or is committing the violation, may arrest that individual without a warrant for that violation whether or not the violation was committed in the law enforcement officer's presence.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Compiler's note: For transfer of powers and duties of certain health-related functions, boards, and commissions from the Department of Licensing and Regulation to the Department of Commerce, see E.R.O. No. 1991-9, compiled at MCL 338.3501 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7502 Powers of agents.

Sec. 7502. (1) An inspection agent or investigatory agent of the department of commerce may do any of the following:

(a) Execute and serve search warrants, arrest warrants, administrative inspection warrants, subpoenas, and summonses issued under the authority of this state.

(b) Seize property pursuant to this article.

(c) Perform other law enforcement duties the administrator or the department of commerce designates.

(2) An agent of the department of treasury designated by the commissioner of revenue may exercise the powers specified in subsection (1) with regard to the seizure of property under section 7521(e) and (f) after notification of the department of state police or any other local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1982, Act 251, Imd. Eff. Sept. 29, 1982;—Am. 1993, Act 80, Eff. Apr. 1, 1994.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7504 Administrative inspection warrants; issuance; execution; oath or affirmation showing probable cause; seizure of property; existence of probable cause; affidavit; contents of warrant.

Sec. 7504. (1) Administrative inspection warrants shall be issued and executed as prescribed in this part.

(2) A magistrate within the magistrate's jurisdiction, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, may issue a warrant for the purpose of conducting an administrative inspection authorized by this article or the rules promulgated under this article and seizures of property appropriate to the inspection. Probable cause exists upon showing a valid public interest in the effective enforcement of this article or the rules promulgated under this article sufficient to justify administrative inspection of the area, premises, building, or conveyance in the circumstances specified in the application for the warrant.

(3) A warrant shall issue only upon an affidavit of a designated officer or employee having knowledge of the facts alleged, sworn to before the magistrate and establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant. The magistrate, if satisfied that the grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to believe they exist, shall issue a warrant identifying the area, premises, building, or conveyance to be inspected, the purpose of the inspection, and, if appropriate, the type of property to be inspected.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7505 Contents, execution, and return of warrant; copy of warrant and receipt for property seized; inventory of property taken; delivering copy of inventory; filing warrant with copy of return and papers returnable.

Sec. 7505. (1) The warrant shall:

(a) State the grounds for its issuance and the name of each person whose affidavit has been taken in support thereof.

(b) Be directed to a person described in section 7502.

(c) Command the person to whom it is directed to inspect the area, premises, building, or conveyance identified for the purpose specified and, if appropriate, direct the seizure of the property specified.

(d) Identify the item or types of property to be seized, if any.

(e) Designate the magistrate to whom it shall be returned.

(2) A warrant issued pursuant to this section shall be executed and returned within 10 days after its date unless, upon a showing of a need for additional time, the court orders otherwise. If property is seized pursuant to a warrant, a copy shall be given to the person from whom or from whose premises the property is taken, together with a receipt for the property taken. The return of the warrant shall be made promptly, accompanied by a written inventory of any property taken. The inventory shall be made in the presence of the person executing the warrant and of the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, if present, or in the presence of at least 1 credible person other than the person executing the warrant. A copy of the inventory shall be delivered to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

(3) The magistrate who issues a warrant shall attach thereto a copy of the return and all papers returnable in connection therewith and file them with the clerk of the magistrate's court in which the inspection was made.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7507 Administrative inspections of controlled premises.

Sec. 7507. (1) The department of commerce may make administrative inspections of controlled premises in accordance with this section.

(2) When authorized by an administrative inspection warrant, an officer or employee designated by the department of commerce, upon presenting the warrant and appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, may enter controlled premises for the purpose of conducting an administrative inspection.

(3) When authorized by an administrative inspection warrant, an officer or employee designated by the department of commerce may:

(a) Inspect and copy records required to be kept by this article.

(b) Inspect, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, controlled premises and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished material, containers, and labeling found therein and, except as provided in subsection (5) all other things therein, including records, files, papers, processes, controls, and facilities bearing on violation of this article.

(c) Inventory any stock of a controlled substance therein and obtain samples thereof.

(4) This section does not prevent the inspection without a warrant of books and records pursuant to an administrative subpoena issued in accordance with law, nor does it prevent entries and administrative inspections, including seizures of property, without a warrant:

(a) If the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled premises consents.

(b) In situations presenting imminent danger to health or safety.

(c) In situations involving inspection of conveyances if there is reasonable cause to believe that the mobility of the conveyance makes it impracticable to obtain a warrant.

(d) In any other exceptional or emergency circumstance where time or opportunity to apply for a warrant is lacking.

(e) In any other situation in which a warrant is not constitutionally required.

(5) An inspection authorized by this section shall not extend to financial data or sales data, other than shipment data or pricing data, unless the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled premises consents in writing.

(6) For purposes of this section only, "controlled premises" means:

(a) A place where a person licensed or exempted from licensure requirements under this article is required to keep records.

(b) A place including a factory, warehouse, establishment, and conveyance in which a person licensed or exempted from licensure requirements under this article is permitted to hold, manufacture, compound, process, sell, deliver, or otherwise dispose of a controlled substance.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1993, Act 80, Imd. Eff. Apr. 1, 1994.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7511 Restraining or enjoining violation; trial by jury.

Sec. 7511. (1) The circuit court of a county having jurisdiction over an alleged violator of this article has jurisdiction to restrain or enjoin a violation of this article.

(2) The defendant may demand a trial by jury for an alleged violation of an injunction or restraining order issued under this section.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7515 Cooperation with federal and other state agencies; relying and acting upon results, information, and evidence.

Sec. 7515. (1) The administrator may cooperate with federal and other state agencies in discharging its responsibilities as to traffic in controlled substances and in suppressing the abuse of controlled substances. To this end, the administrator may:

(a) Arrange for the exchange of information among governmental officials as to the use and abuse of controlled substances.

(b) Coordinate and cooperate in training programs as to controlled substance law enforcement at local and state levels.

(c) Cooperate with the bureau by establishing a centralized unit to accept, catalogue, file, and collect statistics, including records of drug dependent individuals and other controlled substance law offenders in this state, and make the information available for federal, state, and local law enforcement purposes. The administrator shall not furnish the name or identity of a patient or research subject whose identity could not be obtained under section 7516.

(d) Conduct programs of eradication aimed at destroying wild or illicit growth of plant species from which controlled substances may be extracted.

(2) Results, information, and evidence received from the bureau relating to the regulatory functions of this article, including results of inspections conducted by it, may be relied and acted upon by the disciplinary subcommittee in the exercise of its regulatory functions under this article.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1993, Act 80, Eff. Apr. 1, 1994.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7516 Name or identity of patient, research, or individual.

Sec. 7516. A practitioner engaged in professional practice or research is not required or compelled to furnish the name or identity of a patient or research subject to the practitioner's licensing agency, and may not be compelled in any state or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceeding to furnish the name or identity of an individual that the practitioner is obligated to keep confidential.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7521 Property subject to forfeiture; burden of proof; "imitation controlled substance" defined.

Sec. 7521. (1) The following property is subject to forfeiture:

(a) A prescription form, controlled substance, an imitation controlled substance, a controlled substance analogue, or other drug that has been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, used, possessed, or acquired in violation of this article.

(b) A raw material, product, or equipment of any kind that is used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting a controlled substance, a controlled substance analogue, or other drug in violation of this article; or a raw material, product, or equipment of any kind that is intended for use in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting an imitation controlled substance in violation of section 7341.

(c) Property that is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in subdivision (a) or (b).

(d) Except as provided in subparagraphs (i) to (iv), a conveyance, including an aircraft, vehicle, or vessel used or intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, for the purpose of sale or receipt of property described in subdivision (a) or (b):

(i) A conveyance used by a person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is not subject to forfeiture unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this article.

(ii) A conveyance is not subject to forfeiture by reason of any act or omission established by the owner of that conveyance to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent.

(iii) A conveyance is not subject to forfeiture for a violation of section 7403(2)(c) or (d), section 7404, or section 7341(4).

(iv) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party who neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.

(e) Books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data

used, or intended for use, in violation of this article.

(f) Any thing of value that is furnished or intended to be furnished in exchange for a controlled substance, an imitation controlled substance, or other drug in violation of this article that is traceable to an exchange for a controlled substance, an imitation controlled substance, or other drug in violation of this article or that is used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this article including, but not limited to, money, negotiable instruments, or securities. To the extent of the interest of an owner, a thing of value is not subject to forfeiture under this subdivision by reason of any act or omission that is established by the owner of the item to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent. Any money that is found in close proximity to any property that is subject to forfeiture under subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) is presumed to be subject to forfeiture under this subdivision. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.

(g) Any other drug paraphernalia not described in subdivision (b) or (c).

(2) The plaintiff in a forfeiture action under this article has the burden of proving a violation of this article by clear and convincing evidence. This subsection applies to forfeiture proceedings commenced under this article on or after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection.

(3) As used in this section, "imitation controlled substance" means that term as defined in section 7341.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1982, Act 251, Imd. Eff. Sept. 29, 1982;—Am. 1984, Act 347, Eff. Mar. 29, 1985;—Am. 1988, Act 60, Eff. Aug. 1, 1989;—Am. 1988, Act 139, Imd. Eff. June 3, 1988;—Am. 1990, Act 30, Eff. Mar. 28, 1991;—Am. 2000, Act 302, Eff. Jan. 1, 2001;—Am. 2001, Act 236, Eff. Jan. 6, 2003;—Am. 2015, Act 154, Eff. Jan. 18, 2016.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 2 of Act 236 of 2001 provides:

"Enacting section 2. Sections 7401, 7403, 7407, and 7521 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7401, 333.7403, 333.7407, and 333.7521, as amended by this amendatory act, take effect upon promulgation of the rules required under section 7333a of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7333a, and receipt by the secretary of state of written notice from the director of the department of consumer and industry services that the electronic monitoring system required by section 7333a of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7333a, is operational. The notice to the secretary of state shall include a statement that the department of consumer and industry services is able to receive data from at least 80% of those required to report under section 7333a of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7333a, and is able to respond to requests for data from persons authorized to make such requests and to review and utilize the data."

The rules required under section 7333a of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7333a, pertaining to the operation of the electronic monitoring system, were promulgated on December 30, 2002. In addition, a written notice from the director of the department of consumer and industry services that the electronic monitoring system required by section 7333a of the public health code is operational was filed with, and received by, the secretary of state on January 6, 2003.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7522 Property subject to forfeiture; seizure; process; seizure without process.

Sec. 7522. Property that is subject to forfeiture under this article or pursuant to section 7521 may be seized upon process issued by the circuit court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure without process may be made under any of the following circumstances:

(a) Incident to a lawful arrest, pursuant to a search warrant, or pursuant to an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant.

(b) The property is the subject of a prior judgment in favor of this state in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding under this article or pursuant to section 17766a.

(c) There is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety.

(d) There is probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this article or section 17766a.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1982, Act 251, Imd. Eff. Sept. 29, 1982;—Am. 1990, Act 30, Eff. Mar. 28, 1991.

Popular name: Act 368

***** 333.7523 THIS SECTION IS AMENDED EFFECTIVE APRIL 4, 2017: See 333.7523.amended *****

333.7523 Seizure pursuant to MCL 333.7522; institution of proceedings; procedure; property subject only to section or to order and judgment of court; powers of seizing agency; determining title to forfeited real property; forfeiture of real property encumbered by bona fide security interest; examination of money.

Sec. 7523. (1) If property is seized pursuant to section 7522, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted promptly. If the property is seized without process as provided under section 7522, and the total value of the property seized does not exceed \$50,000.00, the following procedure shall be used:

(a) The local unit of government that seized the property or, if the property was seized by the state, the state shall notify the owner of the property that the property has been seized, and that the local unit of

government or, if applicable, the state intends to forfeit and dispose of the property by delivering a written notice to the owner of the property or by sending the notice to the owner by certified mail. If the name and address of the owner are not reasonably ascertainable, or delivery of the notice cannot be reasonably accomplished, the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property was seized, for 10 successive publishing days.

(b) Unless all criminal proceedings involving or relating to the property have been completed, the seizing agency shall immediately notify the prosecuting attorney for the county in which the property was seized or, if the attorney general is actively handling a case involving or relating to the property, the attorney general of the seizure of the property and the intention to forfeit and dispose of the property.

(c) Any person claiming an interest in property that is the subject of a notice under subdivision (a) may, within 20 days after receipt of the notice or of the date of the first publication of the notice, file a written claim signed by the claimant with the local unit of government or the state expressing his or her interest in the property. Upon the filing of the claim and the giving of a bond to the local unit of government or the state in the amount of 10% of the value of the claimed property, but not less than \$250.00 or greater than \$5,000.00, with sureties approved by the local unit of government or the state containing the condition that if the property is ordered forfeited by the court the obligor shall pay all costs and expenses of the forfeiture proceedings. The local unit of government or, if applicable, the state shall transmit the claim and bond with a list and description of the property seized to the attorney general, the prosecuting attorney for the county, or the city or township attorney for the local unit of government in which the seizure was made. The attorney general, the prosecuting attorney, or the city or township attorney shall promptly institute forfeiture proceedings after the expiration of the 20-day period. However, unless all criminal proceedings involving or relating to the property have been completed, a city or township attorney shall not institute forfeiture proceedings without the consent of the prosecuting attorney or, if the attorney general is actively handling a case involving or relating to the property, the attorney general.

(d) If no claim is filed or bond given within the 20-day period as described in subdivision (c), the local unit of government or the state shall declare the property forfeited and shall dispose of the property as provided under section 7524. However, unless all criminal proceedings involving or relating to the property have been completed, the local unit of government or the state shall not dispose of the property under this subdivision without the written consent of the prosecuting attorney or, if the attorney general is actively handling a case involving or relating to the property, the attorney general.

(2) Property taken or detained under this article shall not be subject to an action to recover personal property, but is deemed to be in the custody of the seizing agency subject only to this section or an order and judgment of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When property is seized under this article, the seizing agency may do any of the following:

(a) Place the property under seal.

(b) Remove the property to a place designated by the court.

(c) Require the administrator to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

(d) Deposit money seized under this article into an interest-bearing account in a financial institution. As used in this subdivision, "financial institution" means a state or nationally chartered bank or a state or federally chartered savings and loan association, savings bank, or credit union whose deposits are insured by an agency of the United States government and that maintains a principal office or branch office located in this state under the laws of this state or the United States.

(3) Title to real property forfeited under this article shall be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party who neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.

(4) An attorney for a person who is charged with a crime involving or related to the money seized under this article shall be afforded a period of 60 days within which to examine that money. This 60-day period shall begin to run after notice is given under subsection (1)(a) but before the money is deposited into a financial institution under subsection (2)(d). If the attorney general, prosecuting attorney, or city or township attorney fails to sustain his or her burden of proof in forfeiture proceedings under this article, the court shall order the return of the money, including any interest earned on money deposited into a financial institution under subsection (2)(d).

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1982, Act 251, Imd. Eff. Sept. 29, 1982;—Am. 1985, Act 135, Imd. Eff. Sept. 30, 1985;—Am. 1988, Act 7, Imd. Eff. Feb. 8, 1988;—Am. 1990, Act 30, Eff. Mar. 28, 1991;—Am. 1990, Act 336, Eff. Apr. 1, 1991;—Am. 2006, Act 130, Imd. Eff. May 5, 2006.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7523.amended Seizure under MCL 333.7522; foreclosure proceedings; procedure; property subject to section or to order and judgment of court; powers of seizing agency; determining title to forfeited real property; forfeiture of real property encumbered by bona fide security interest; examination of money.

Sec. 7523. (1) If property is seized under section 7522, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted promptly. If the property is seized without process under section 7522, and the total value of the property seized does not exceed \$50,000.00, the following procedure shall be used:

(a) The local unit of government that seized the property or, if the property was seized by this state, the state shall notify the owner of the property that the property has been seized, and that the local unit of government or, if applicable, the state intends to forfeit and dispose of the property by delivering a written notice to the owner of the property or by sending the notice to the owner by certified mail. If the name and address of the owner are not reasonably ascertainable, or delivery of the notice cannot be reasonably accomplished, the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property was seized, for 10 successive publishing days.

(b) Unless all criminal proceedings involving or relating to the property have been completed, the seizing agency shall immediately notify the prosecuting attorney for the county in which the property was seized or, if the attorney general is actively handling a case involving or relating to the property, the attorney general of the seizure of the property and the intention to forfeit and dispose of the property.

(c) Any person claiming an interest in property that is the subject of a notice under subdivision (a) may, within 20 days after receipt of the notice or of the date of the first publication of the notice, file a written claim signed by the claimant with the local unit of government or the state expressing his or her interest in the property. Upon the filing of the claim, the local unit of government or, if applicable, this state shall transmit the claim with a list and description of the property seized to the attorney general, the prosecuting attorney for the county, or the city or township attorney for the local unit of government in which the seizure was made. The attorney general, the prosecuting attorney, or the city or township attorney shall promptly institute forfeiture proceedings after the expiration of the 20-day period. However, unless all criminal proceedings involving or relating to the property have been completed, a city or township attorney shall not institute forfeiture proceedings without the consent of the prosecuting attorney or, if the attorney general is actively handling a case involving or relating to the property, the attorney general.

(d) If no claim is filed within the 20-day period as described in subdivision (c), the local unit of government or this state shall declare the property forfeited and shall dispose of the property as provided under section 7524. However, unless all criminal proceedings involving or relating to the property have been completed, the local unit of government or the state shall not dispose of the property under this subdivision without the written consent of the prosecuting attorney or, if the attorney general is actively handling a case involving or relating to the property, the attorney general.

(2) Property taken or detained under this article is not subject to an action to recover personal property, but is deemed to be in the custody of the seizing agency subject only to this section or an order and judgment of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When property is seized under this article, the seizing agency may do any of the following:

(a) Place the property under seal.

(b) Remove the property to a place designated by the court.

(c) Require the administrator to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

(d) Deposit money seized under this article into an interest-bearing account in a financial institution. As used in this subdivision, "financial institution" means a state or nationally chartered bank or a state or federally chartered savings and loan association, savings bank, or credit union whose deposits are insured by an agency of the United States government and that maintains a principal office or branch office located in this state under the laws of this state or the United States.

(3) Title to real property forfeited under this article shall be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party who neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.

(4) An attorney for a person who is charged with a crime involving or related to the money seized under this article shall be afforded a period of 60 days within which to examine that money. This 60-day period begins to run after notice is given under subsection (1)(a) but before the money is deposited into a financial institution under subsection (2)(d). If the attorney general, prosecuting attorney, or city or township attorney fails to sustain his or her burden of proof in forfeiture proceedings under this article, the court shall order the

return of the money, including any interest earned on money deposited into a financial institution under subsection (2)(d).

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1982, Act 251, Imd. Eff. Sept. 29, 1982;—Am. 1985, Act 135, Imd. Eff. Sept. 30, 1985;—Am. 1988, Act 7, Imd. Eff. Feb. 8, 1988;—Am. 1990, Act 30, Eff. Mar. 28, 1991;—Am. 1990, Act 336, Eff. Apr. 1, 1991;—Am. 2006, Act 130, Imd. Eff. May 5, 2006;—Am. 2016, Act 418, Eff. Apr. 4, 2017.

Popular name: Act 368

***** 333.7524 THIS SECTION IS AMENDED EFFECTIVE APRIL 4, 2017: See 333.7524.amended *****

333.7524 Disposition of forfeited property; donation of lights and scales for education purposes; appointment, compensation, and authority of receiver to dispose of forfeited real property; expenses of forfeiture proceedings; court order.

Sec. 7524. (1) When property is forfeited under this article, the local unit of government that seized the property may do any of the following, or if the property is seized by or in the custody of the state, the state may do any of the following, subject to section 7523(1)(d):

(a) Retain it for official use.

(b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public. The proceeds and any money, negotiable instruments, securities, or any other thing of value as described in section 7521(1)(f) that are forfeited under this article shall be deposited with the treasurer of the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency and applied as follows:

(i) For the payment of proper expenses of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses incurred during the seizure process, maintenance of custody, advertising, and court costs, except as otherwise provided in subsection (4).

(ii) The balance remaining after the payment of expenses shall be distributed by the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings to the treasurer of the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency. If more than 1 agency was substantially involved in effecting the forfeiture, the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceeding shall equitably distribute the money among the treasurers of the entities having budgetary authority over the seizing agencies. A seizing agency may direct that the funds or a portion of the funds it would otherwise have received under this subsection be paid to nonprofit organizations whose primary activity is to assist law enforcement agencies with drug-related criminal investigations and obtaining information for solving crimes. The money received by a seizing agency under this subparagraph and all interest and other earnings on money received by the seizing agency under this subparagraph shall be used only for law enforcement purposes, as appropriated by the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency. A distribution made under this subparagraph shall serve as a supplement to, and not a replacement for, funds otherwise budgeted for law enforcement purposes.

(c) Require the administrator to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law.

(d) Forward it to the bureau for disposition.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), this state or local units of government may donate lights for plant growth or scales forfeited under this article to elementary or secondary schools or institutions of higher education that request in writing to receive those lights or scales pursuant to this subsection, for educational purposes. This state or local units of government shall donate lights and scales under this subsection to elementary or secondary schools or institutions of higher education in the order in which the written requests are received. This state or local units of government may limit the number of lights and scales available to each requestor.

(3) In the course of selling real property under subsection (1)(b), the court that has entered an order of forfeiture may, on motion of the agency to whom the property has been forfeited, appoint a receiver to dispose of the real property forfeited. The receiver shall be entitled to reasonable compensation. The receiver shall have authority to do all of the following:

(a) List the forfeited real property for sale.

(b) Make whatever arrangements are necessary for the maintenance and preservation of the forfeited real property.

(c) Accept offers to purchase the forfeited real property.

(d) Execute instruments transferring title to the forfeited real property.

(4) If a court enters an order of forfeiture, the court may order a person who claimed an interest in the forfeited property under section 7523(1)(c) to pay the expenses of the proceedings of forfeiture to the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1982, Act 251, Imd. Eff. Sept. 29, 1982;—Am. 1985, Act 135, Imd. Eff. Sept. 30, 1985;—Am. 1988, Act 7, Imd. Eff. Feb. 8, 1988;—Am. 1990, Act 30, Eff. Mar. 28, 1991;—Am. 1990, Act 336, Eff. Apr. 1, 1991;—Am. 2006, Act 130, Imd. Eff. May 5, 2006;—Am. 2016, Act 418, Eff. Apr. 4, 2017.
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1985;—Am. 1988, Act 7, Imd. Eff. Feb. 8, 1988;—Am. 1990, Act 30, Eff. Mar. 28, 1991;—Am. 1990, Act 336, Eff. Apr. 1, 1991;—Am. 1994, Act 8, Imd. Eff. Feb. 24, 1994;—Am. 2006, Act 558, Imd. Eff. Dec. 29, 2006;—Am. 2011, Act 161, Imd. Eff. Oct. 4, 2011.

Popular name: Act 368

***** 333.7524.amended *THIS AMENDED SECTION IS EFFECTIVE APRIL 4, 2017* *****

333.7524.amended Disposition of forfeited property; donation of lights and scales for educational purposes; appointment, compensation, and authority of receiver to dispose of forfeited real property; expenses of forfeiture proceedings; court order.

Sec. 7524. (1) When property is forfeited under this article, the local unit of government that seized the property may do any of the following, or if the property is seized by or in the custody of this state, the state may do any of the following, subject to section 7523(1)(d):

(a) Retain the property for official use.

(b) Sell the property that is not required to be destroyed by law and that is not harmful to the public. The proceeds and any money, negotiable instruments, securities, or any other thing of value as described in section 7521(1)(f) that are forfeited under this article shall be deposited with the treasurer of the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency and applied as follows:

(i) For the payment of proper expenses of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses incurred during the seizure process, maintenance of custody, advertising, and court costs, except as otherwise provided in subsection (4).

(ii) The balance remaining after the payment of expenses shall be distributed by the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings to the treasurer of the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency. If more than 1 agency was substantially involved in effecting the forfeiture, the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceeding shall equitably distribute the money among the treasurers of the entities having budgetary authority over the seizing agencies. A seizing agency may direct that the funds or a portion of the funds it would otherwise have received under this subsection be paid to nonprofit organizations whose primary activity is to assist law enforcement agencies with drug-related criminal investigations and obtaining information for solving crimes. The money received by a seizing agency under this subparagraph and all interest and other earnings on money received by the seizing agency under this subparagraph shall be used only for law enforcement purposes, as appropriated by the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency. A distribution made under this subparagraph shall serve as a supplement to, and not a replacement for, funds otherwise budgeted for law enforcement purposes.

(c) Require the administrator to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law.

(d) Forward it to the bureau for disposition.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), this state or local units of government may donate lights for plant growth or scales forfeited under this article to elementary or secondary schools or institutions of higher education that request in writing to receive those lights or scales under this subsection, for educational purposes. This state or local units of government shall donate lights and scales under this subsection to elementary or secondary schools or institutions of higher education in the order in which the written requests are received. This state or local units of government may limit the number of lights and scales available to each requestor.

(3) In the course of selling real property under subsection (1)(b), the court that has entered an order of forfeiture may, on motion of the agency to whom the property has been forfeited, appoint a receiver to dispose of the real property forfeited. The receiver is entitled to reasonable compensation. The receiver has authority to do all of the following:

(a) List the forfeited real property for sale.

(b) Make whatever arrangements are necessary for the maintenance and preservation of the forfeited real property.

(c) Accept offers to purchase the forfeited real property.

(d) Execute instruments transferring title to the forfeited real property.

(4) If a court enters an order of forfeiture, the court may order a person who claimed an interest in the forfeited property under section 7523(1)(c) to pay the expenses of the proceedings of forfeiture to the entity having budgetary authority over the seizing agency.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978;—Am. 1982, Act 251, Imd. Eff. Sept. 29, 1982;—Am. 1985, Act 135, Imd. Eff. Sept. 30, 1985;—Am. 1988, Act 7, Imd. Eff. Feb. 8, 1988;—Am. 1990, Act 30, Eff. Mar. 28, 1991;—Am. 1990, Act 336, Eff. Apr. 1, 1991;—Am. 1994, Act 8, Imd. Eff. Feb. 24, 1994;—Am. 2006, Act 558, Imd. Eff. Dec. 29, 2006;—Am. 2011, Act 161, Imd. Eff. Oct. 4, 2011;—Am. 2016, Act 418, Eff. Apr. 4, 2017.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7524a Repealed. 2015, Act 148, Eff. Feb. 1, 2016.

Compiler's note: The repealed section pertained to annual report by local unit of government concerning forfeiture activities.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7524b Report by agency of seizure and forfeiture activities under uniform forfeiture reporting act.

Sec. 7524b. (1) Beginning February 1, 2016, each reporting agency shall report all seizure and forfeiture activities under this article to the department of state police as required under the uniform forfeiture reporting act.

(2) Beginning February 1, 2016, each reporting agency is subject to audit as required under the uniform forfeiture reporting act.

(3) As used in this section, "reporting agency" means that term as defined in section 7 of the uniform forfeiture reporting act.

History: Add. 2015, Act 151, Eff. Feb. 1, 2016.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7525 Controlled substance as contraband; seizure and summary forfeiture; seizure and forfeiture of species of plants.

Sec. 7525. (1) A controlled substance listed in schedule 1 that is possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this article is contraband and shall be seized and summarily forfeited to this state. A controlled substance listed in schedule 1 which is seized or comes into the possession of this state, the owner of which is unknown, is contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to this state.

(2) Species of plants from which controlled substances in schedules 1 and 2 may be derived which have been planted or cultivated in violation of this article, or of which the owner or cultivator is unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to this state.

(3) The failure, upon demand by the administrator or its authorized agent, of the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises upon which the species of plants are growing or being stored to produce an appropriate license or proof that he or she is the holder thereof, constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7527 Destruction of controlled substance seized as evidence.

Sec. 7527. (1) Prior to trial the prosecuting attorney may move in writing for an order permitting the destruction of all or part of a controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, counterfeit substance, or imitation controlled substance seized as evidence in connection with a violation of this article. The motion shall specify the reasons supporting the destruction. The prosecuting attorney shall serve a copy of the motion, and any supporting materials, on the defendant or his or her attorney.

(2) If the defendant objects, the defendant or his or her attorney shall file specific objections within 21 days after receiving the motion described in subsection (1). Failing to comply with this time limit waives any objection to the destruction of the evidence.

(3) Before any hearing on the motion, the defendant or his or her attorney shall have an adequate opportunity to inspect or test, or both, the evidence sought to be destroyed, subject to reasonable supervision by laboratory or law enforcement personnel.

(4) Following a hearing, the court may order destruction of all or part of the controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, counterfeit substance, or imitation controlled substance if the court determines on the record that the destruction is warranted. The court shall specify the evidence to be destroyed and may include further provisions in the order as the interests of justice require.

(5) The law enforcement agency having custody of the evidence shall destroy the controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, counterfeit substance, or imitation controlled substance in accordance with an order entered under subsection (4). Before destroying the evidence, the law enforcement agency shall make an accurate photographic record of the controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, counterfeit substance, or imitation controlled substance. The court may order that further records be made before the evidence is destroyed.

History: Add. 1993, Act 289, Eff. Apr. 1, 1994.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7531 Burden of proof of exemption or exception; presumption as to license or order form; burden of rebutting presumption; liability not imposed for lawful performance of duties.

Sec. 7531. (1) It is not necessary for this state to negate any exemption or exception in this article in a complaint, information, indictment, or other pleading or in a trial, hearing, or other proceeding under this article. The burden of proof of an exemption or exception is upon the person claiming it.

(2) In the absence of proof that a person is the authorized holder of an appropriate license or order form issued under this article, the person is presumed not to be the holder of the license or order form. The burden of proof is upon the person to rebut the presumption.

(3) A liability is not imposed by this article or an authorized state, county, or local officer, engaged in the lawful performance of the officer's duties.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7533 Judicial review.

Sec. 7533. Judicial review of a final determination, finding, or conclusion of the administrator shall be governed by the administrative procedures act of 1969.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7541 Educational programs; powers of administrator.

Sec. 7541. The administrator, if funds are appropriated therefor, may carry out educational programs designed to prevent and deter misuse and abuse of controlled substances. In connection with these programs the administrator may:

(a) Promote better recognition of the problems of misuse and abuse of controlled substances within the regulated industry and among interested groups and organizations in contributing to the reduction of misuse and abuse of controlled substances.

(b) Assist the regulated industry and interested groups and organizations in contributing to the reduction of misuse and abuse of controlled substances.

(c) Consult with interested groups and organizations to aid them in solving administrative and organizational problems.

(d) Evaluate procedures, projects, techniques, and controls conducted or proposed as part of educational programs on misuse and abuse of controlled substances.

(e) Disseminate the results of research on misuse and abuse of controlled substances to promote a better public understanding of what problems exist and what can be done to combat them.

(f) Assist in the education and training of state and local law enforcement officials in their efforts to control misuse and abuse of controlled substances.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7543 Research and enforcement; duties of administrator.

Sec. 7543. The administrator shall encourage research on misuse and abuse of controlled substances. In connection with the research and furtherance of the enforcement of this article, the administrator may:

(a) Establish methods to assess accurately the effects of controlled substances and identify and characterize those with potential for abuse.

(b) Make studies and undertake programs of research to:

(i) Develop new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment, and devices to strengthen the enforcement of this article.

(ii) Determine patterns of misuse and abuse of controlled substances and the social effects thereof.

(iii) Improve methods for preventing, predicting, understanding, and dealing with the misuse and abuse of controlled substances.

(c) Enter into contracts with public agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations or individuals for the purpose of conducting research, demonstrations, or special projects which bear directly on misuse and abuse of controlled substances.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7544 Authorization to withhold names and other identifying characteristics of individuals who are subjects of research; authorization of persons engaged in research to possess and distribute controlled substances; exemption from prosecution.

Sec. 7544. (1) The administrator may authorize persons engaged in research on the use and effects of controlled substances to withhold the names and other identifying characteristics of individuals who are the subjects of the research. Persons who obtain this authorization are not compelled in a civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceeding to identify the individuals who are the subjects of research for which the authorization was obtained.

(2) The administrator may authorize the possession and distribution of controlled substances by persons engaged in research. Persons who obtain this authorization are exempt from state prosecution for possession and distribution of controlled substances to the extent of the authorization.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368

333.7545 Contracts for educational and research activities.

Sec. 7545. The administrator may enter into contracts for educational and research activities without performance bonds.

History: 1978, Act 368, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.

Popular name: Act 368